

Final Report
C. Z - Sonny, 1964.

801632

July 20, 1964

Silver Standard Mines Ltd. - *POSSIBLE PARTICIPANT IN A*
808 - 602 West Hastings St. *NEW JOINT VENTURE 35 PERCENT*
Vancouver, B.C. *AVAILABLE ON MORE REASONABLE*

Attention: Messrs. H.B. Gilleland and
A.C. Ritchie, P.Eng. *DEAL.*

Dear Sirs:

This report will summarize the initial phase of exploration on your Central Zeballos-Sonny claim groups near Zeballos, B.C., which was completed on July 4, 1964.

Details of the stripping and trenching operations, additional geological mapping, and sampling conducted are described and discussed in the text and accompanying maps.

The very helpful assistance and kind co-operation of the Silver Standard staff and crew are hereby thankfully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted

W.M. Sharp, P.Eng.

WMS/hb

*See page 2
for ore estimates
& possibilities*



15th November 1964

DR. A. C. SKERL
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SONNY GROUP
ZEBALLOS

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Malaspina Mining Co. I inspected the numerous open-cuts on the Sonny No 1 claim on 29th October 1964 accompanied by Mr. G. Milburn and guided by Mr. M. Zulps.

Detailed geological and assay plans prepared by Mr. W. M. Sharp, P. Eng., were made available.

LOCATION

The group of seven claims are on the east side of a ridge between the Kowash and Zeballos Rivers. The elevation ranges from 500 to 2500 feet.

The property of Central Zeballos Mines lies immediately to the west.

Access was gained by helicopter to elevation 2400 feet. There are no trails and consequently we were forced to spend the night in the open. *One day only on job did not see all Sonny trenches, or geo*
GEOLOGY *would not have any. X-ray test drilling.*

In 1947 Dr. J. S. Stevenson mapped the Zeballos area. He shows that in the Sonny group there are belts of rock striking easterly. The most northerly is granodiorite in which the Central Zeballos gold vein was situated; then there is a band of limestone 500 feet wide, next a wedge of skarn rocks widening from 500 feet on the west to 1000 feet on the east and lastly the large mass of quartz diorite which probably underlies the other rocks at depth.

MINERALIZATION

The mineral occurrence is along the east striking vertical contact between the limestone and skarn. It consists of streaks and bunches of bornite and chalcopyrite in skarn that contains varying amounts of garnet, calcite, diopside and magnetite.

Numerous rock cuts were made across the zone by Silver Standard Mines in June and July 1964. These were then mapped and sampled by Mr. Sharp. His results suggest that an average grade of 2.0% Cu with 1.0 oz Ag per ton over a width of 6 feet *760' x 6' @ 2.24% + 225' x 7.1' @ 2.44% → 985' x 6.2' @ 2.3% Cu.* is present for 600 feet at the west end of the property. Additional low grade values are present in the walls. A mining width would probably be 10 feet with an average grade of 1.5% Cu. A similar but shorter length of mineralization is indicated further east along the zone.

Mr. Sharp's mapping shows that the mineralized zone extends for at least 1600 feet to the west in Central Zeballos ground but it is not so well open~~ed~~-up. His sampling gave mostly low values but there is room for better.

Near the south side of the Sonny No 1 claim Mr. Zulps showed us a new discovery consisting of an isolated outcrop of skarn that is 12 feet wide with patches of chalcopyrite. This is on the south edge of the skarn area mapped by Stevenson. Outcrops are scarce in the general area but some microdiorite and banded siliceous rocks were noted in the area mapped as skarn.

DISCUSSION

It now appears that a series of short packstack diamond drill holes at 25 feet apart would have given a more certain idea of the grade of the mineralization at less cost than the more laborious and unfinished rock trenching. *Not in accord w. pos recoveries in certain softer sects.*

The width and grade of mineralization disclosed by the sampling of 12 trenches in a length of 600 feet by Mr. Sharp is not economic. A grade of at least 3% Cu over 10 feet or 1½% Cu over 30 feet would be necessary to warrant a producing operation.

Such ore may still exist in the large amount of the zone available for exploration but the surface results so far are not good enough.

It would be advisable to make a geochemical and an electrical survey (such as

*note also
new mineral
occurrence*

self-potential) over the skarn area that crosses Sonny Nos 1 and 4 claims in case a major deposit is present in this favourable geological environment beneath the overburden.

The north contact of the limestone belt in Sonny Nos 2 and 3 claims should also be checked for mineralization since chalcopyrite is reported by Stevenson at its west end in Central Zaballos ground.

The cost of exploration in this area must be large because of the high annual rainfall, rough terrain and lack of roads. For any future operation the old tractor road along the left bank of the Nomash River should be remade as far as the Sonny claims to take four wheel drive vehicles. ^(WEST) The road should be extended as high as possible into the claims and trails cut from there.

S U M M A R Y

This is an interesting property in which a continuous zone of skarn type mineralization has been tested by trenches for 2000 feet and for another 1600 feet in the neighbouring ground. An economic grade was not found, the best being a length of 600 feet averaging 2.5 Cu plus 1 oz Ag over 6 feet. Other possibilities however have still to be investigated.

An expenditure of say 54,000 would be required on roads and trails. Another \$6000 would be needed to carry out geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys for a period of 2 months.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

Although this property still has interesting possibilities it is not suitable for development by Malaspina Mining Co. and no further interest should be taken at this time.

A. C. Skerl